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California Farmers Will Turn For Money Crop.

FEELING AGAINST CANE SUGAR

W. N. Armstrong Gives Another Review.

Hawaii Ought to Get Into the Fold-Reciprocity Not a Certainty.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Dec. 28.—

One of the leading bankers of this State was asked recently: "What will be the next speculative movement in this part of the country?" He replied: "The sugar beet business." Outside of the extensive preparations made by Colonel Spreckels, many investments are now contemplated. Real estate men are looking up large tracts of land. The great estate in China has passed into new hands, who have large capital. New York capitalists and Western men of large means are carefully studying the profits of the business. If the matter takes a speculative turn, it will result in many reckless investments. The fact that there are over 600 beet sugar factories in Germany and that they pay dividends from 5 to 30 per cent has much force. This profit is made in spite of the internal tax on the product, which is \$33.50 per ton, or over 2 1/2 cents per pound. (The internal tax in France is \$119 per ton.) Those who propose to invest in the business here, feel assured that the Government of this country will in one way or another protect the interest here against foreign competition.

Although the industry has been established in this State for some years, it has not, in the opinion of the people, passed the experimental stage until recently. Even Colonel Spreckels' faith in it did not command confidence. But a number of the farmers who have selected the right soil, have intelligently cultivated it, done their own work and raised their home supplies, have made unusual profits. Some of them, starting without capital, have paid for their land in three years, and laid up a little money. A few years ago, the farmers were ignorant of the best method of cultivating the beet. Now, they have gathered a large and most valuable experience, have economized way beyond expectation, and, compelled by necessity, are reducing the cost every year. It is the Yankee getting down to his best work, and doing it himself. He is inventing economical ways. He is showing that skilled labor is better than ignorant labor. One of these men told me that he could compete with Germany, duty or no duty on sugar. These men are realizing the earnest hope of the agricultural philosopher, small tracts and high culture.

The citrus and fruit culture craze is now over. It brought a bitter experience. After the toil and suffering of years, the long waiting for growth of trees, the accumulation of interest on mortgages, it remains that the tropical countries fix the price of fruit, and that fortunes do not spring out of the soil. Men from the Middle States come here and find their friends stranded, and see better results from old-fashioned farming in Iowa, than in the citrus groves, attractive as they are. The disappointed people are now ready to become contented with farming which brings a living. This may be had out of the beet which is planted and harvested in five months. And the market is at their doors, not 3,000 miles away. Moreover, the beet defies the frost king, who is cruel to the orange and lemon, and carries misery to many a home. He is doing much to drive the poor farmer to the beet.

As this new industry looms up, it naturally carries with it a hostility to any cane sugar competition. This State produced last year 20,000 tons of beet sugar. The consumption of the Coast is 60,000 tons. The present product is not sufficient at present to raise any active opposition to the cane sugar interest. The competition is not felt. Those who have put large capital into the business here may at any moment raise a cry against the cane product and fire the heart of the farmer and laborer.

Under these conditions, the Hawaiian planter should see the supreme need of getting into the American fold. Delay is dangerous. Annexation should be secured, if possible, before any new questions are raised. The Hawaiian planter hardly realizes the changed conditions of sugar production. The British West Indies are on the verge of bankruptcy, and clamor for relief or annexation to the United States. Europe can easily supply all demands. The only high priced market of the world will be in the States. High prices will be maintained here,

only to protect the beet sugar. Nebraska is rapidly learning how to make this sugar. It is well settled that beets can be grown successfully in many of the Atlantic States. The reason why they have not been grown in those States is, that the farmers have had no faith in the business. Success in this State and in Nebraska will, in time, have an effect in the older States. The sorghum craze had to run its course.

Mr. McKinley understood the temper of the people when he put sugar on the free list and gave a bounty to home-made sugar. It gave cheap sugar to the poor man's home, and protected the sugar producer. He will follow this policy if the finances of the country will permit it. It will avoid any trouble with the produce of Cuba. Free sugar from that island will not hurt the price of the home-made article, with a bounty on it.

While there is no certainty of the shape legislation will take in the United States, so far as the sugar matter is concerned, it is evident that the policy of the legislators will be to protect the home production in some form. That reciprocity will bring the Islands within that protection, for any period of time, is a serious question. But the Islands, brought within the territorial limits of the United States, will have it for what it is worth.

The Presbyterian Ministerial Union did that, last Monday, in this city, which would, if done 30 years ago, have caused them to be ridden on a theological rail. Dr. W. T. Harris, the National Commissioner of Education, and Professor Howison of the University of California, were invited to meet the Union and talk Theology. Dr. Harris is the leading disciple of Hegel in America, the editor of the Journal of Speculative Philosophy, and the one who organized the public schools of St. Louis, which became the models for such schools in the country. Although a free thinker, he made no attack on revealed religion before the Union, and asserted that Christianity was the best of all religions, because it was one of love and self-sacrifice. Professor Howison followed him, and took stronger ground. He refused the doctrine of the Atonement, nor did he think that miracles were necessary. The real evidence of religion was internal, and sprung out of man's relations to God, which had existed before the birth of Christ. Christianity was a statement of the full truth, and ought to be called "The Gospel of Glad Tidings." He believed that a Jew might be a Christian. He might have added that when that great philanthropic Jew, Sir Joseph Montefiore, died, it was asked: "Is he saved?" A Princeton professor replied: "Yes, he was a Christian, though he called himself a Jew."

A large audience of the orthodox was present. Some of the clergy debated with Professor Howison. The meeting lasted three hours. The significant fact was, that not for a moment was there the least exhibition of ill-temper, nor a hard word was said, and the best of good nature prevailed. Men differed but respected each other. It was widely different from the angry debates between the Andover and Princeton Theological Seminaries, some years ago, which many of us remember, when the theological bomb shells screamed through the air and burst with a strong smell of sulphur in the rival camps.

W. N. ARMSTRONG.

The Strathnevis' Salvage.

Important admiralty cases constituted the bulk of the business in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. While the business was confined to papers, and no trials, two of them at least were conspicuous as among the most important of their kind ever brought before the courts of the district. All Monday there were proceedings leading up to the settlement of the salvage claims against the Northern Pacific steamship Strathnevis, by the owners, officers and crews of the steamships Miowera of the Canadian Pacific line and the Mineola, a tramp freight steamer. One of the features of the case was the legal talent employed in representing the parties to the libel, among the best known attorneys in the Northwest being engaged to argue the claims of the contending vessels. The settlement of the claims was arranged Monday evening, and the formal release of the bonds, amounting in the two separate actions for salvage to \$175,000, will be made today. The agreements contemplated a payment of \$20,000 to the Mineola and \$27,000 to the Miowera. The costs of the litigation amount to about \$5,000, making in all the tidy sum of \$22,000, for which Attorney Ashton gave checks on a Tacoma bank. R. M. Hopkins, clerk of the Federal court, went to Tacoma yesterday for the money.—Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligence.

Mothers whose children are troubled with bad colds, croup or whooping cough will do well to read what Dr. R. E. Robey, of Olney, Mo., says on this subject. He writes: "For years we have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and always keep it in the house. It is regarded in our family as a specific for all kinds of colds and coughs. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

When one is lying down the heart makes about 10 strokes less a minute than when one is upright.

MINISTER WILLIS

Died Peacefully at His Beach Home.

SURROUNDED BY HIS FAMILY

Had Been Ill For Several Months.

Arrangements for the Funeral Will Be Made Today.

United States Minister Albert S. Willis died at the Peacock residence at Waikiki at 8:30 a. m. Wednesday, after an illness covering several months. The effect upon his health, resulting from the attack of pneumonia from which he suffered while on his vacation to the Coast, was such that he had not the strength to combat the fever and other ailments with which he was attacked after his return. His condition since his confinement at his residence has been at times such that gave his family the fondest hopes of his ultimate recovery, and again it was precarious to a degree that filled his physicians with grave alarm. A few days ago his condition was much improved, and his family renewed their hopes, but the change for the better was but temporary. He has been surrounded at all times since his illness began by the best medical talent in the city, and every care was given the distinguished Minister, but in spite of a vigorous constitution, which has assisted him in battling with the disease, he succumbed after long and severe suffering.

Some time after midnight Minister Willis' condition began growing worse, and it was seen that the end was not far off. He lost consciousness, and his breathing was difficult, and in this condition he remained until dissolution took place.

At the request of Mrs. Willis the funeral services will take place at the Central Union Church at 3 p. m. on Friday, Rev. D. P. Birnie, pastor of that church, and Rev. J. M. Monroe, pastor of the Christian Church, of which the deceased was a member, conducting the services. The details of the funeral have been left to United States Consul General and Charge d'Affaires Ellis Mills.

It was learned last evening that Mr. Mills had requested the Government to take the funeral in hand and the Government had accepted. The funeral procession will be the most imposing since that of Kalakaua.

The remains will be deposited temporarily in a vault in Nuuanu Cemetery until Wednesday, when the casket will be placed on board the steamship Australia for transportation to the United States. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed, but it is believed they will be today. It is not known yet whether an escort will be sent with the remains, but it seems to be the opinion of a number of citizens that a representative of the Foreign Office should be detailed as an escort to accompany the remains to Louisville and turn them over to the officials there.

Until the funeral takes place a detail of gentlemen, selected by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will remain at the Willis residence. Last night A. St. Martin Mackintosh and J. Oliver Carter were assigned to this duty, and it is understood that Major G. C. Potter and Armstrong Smith will be present tonight.

Directly the intelligence of the death of the Minister was received by the Government the flags on the Judiciary Building and Military Headquarters were lowered to half-mast. Most of the business houses, and the shipping, followed suit as soon as the death was known.

In September, 1893, Mr. Willis was appointed by President Cleveland Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Hawaii, succeeding James H. Blount, who acted temporarily after the recall of the late John L. Stevens.

In attempting to carry out the instructions of Mr. Cleveland in relation to the matter of the revolution, Minister Willis did that which brought upon him some severe criticism by the Republican and Democratic press of the United States.

During his residence in Honolulu in an official capacity, Minister Willis performed the duties of his office in a quiet, dignified manner; he made no display at private or public functions, and was looked upon as an unassuming, genial Southern gentleman, acting always in matters of a diplomatic nature in a severely conservative way.

Albert S. Willis was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, January 22, 1843, and for many years prior to his com-

ing to Honolulu as United States Minister he resided in Louisville, Ky.

His early education was received in the common schools of Kentucky. He graduated in the Louisville Male High School in 1860. For four years he taught school, and in the intervals of his employment studied law, graduating from the Louisville Law School in 1866. He was elected attorney of Jefferson County, of which Louisville is the county seat, in 1870. In 1872 he canvassed his State in the interest of the Democracy, and served as a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1874 he was re-elected attorney of Jefferson County, and served in that capacity until sent to the Forty-fifth Congress. He was returned in the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses as a Democrat, and during Speaker Carlisle's regime filled the important post of Chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. Willis enjoyed the distinction of being one of the first, if not the first, Representative in Congress from a State east of the Mississippi to come out strongly against Chinese immigration.

His speech, in which he recited the troubles with the red man and the black man and pleaded with Congress not to cause another great radical ques-



U. S. MINISTER A. S. WILLIS.

tion to arise by the further admission of the yellow man to this country, made him many friends on the Pacific Coast. Early in this year he left Honolulu on his annual vacation, but after his arrival in San Francisco he was stricken with pneumonia, and it was some weeks before he could continue his journey to Washington.

At his old home in Louisville, Ky., he improved, but did not entirely regain his health, and on his return to Honolulu at the expiration of his vacation, his friends here noticed that his health was not as good as it should be. While leaving St. Andrew's Cathedral with Mrs. Willis after the Stanley wedding, their horse bolted, and both were thrown out. Mr. Willis suffered from the shock, and did not leave his home after the accident.

He suffered from a complication of diseases, and within a few days of his death he suffered a recurrence of pneumonia. His family consists of a widow and one son.

Business Steadily Increasing.

From present prospects it seems that the advent of the new steamship on the Canadian-Australian route is very timely, for without an increased service it would be difficult to imagine how business could be handled in future. A dispatch to the Colonist from Montreal last evening says: "The Lake of the Woods Milling Company has engaged the entire room on the Canadian-Australian line of steamers for flour to go to Australia, during the five months, ending with April. The company has also engaged 600 tons on each of the Hong Kong steamers leaving Vancouver for the three months ending March. These latter shipments are to be re-shipped at Hong Kong for Sydney and Queensland ports."—Victoria Colonist.

SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON.

Commander Moser of the Albatross in the East.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—Lieutenant Commander Moser of the Fish Commission steamer Albatross, arriving today from San Francisco, having been summoned here by his chief. While he does not know exactly the nature of the consultation which will be held, it will probably have to do with the results of the season's seal work. Moser says he does not know just what will be done when he returns. He anticipated being sent to San Diego.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

Great Activity Shown by Spanish Officials.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A Madrid dispatch to the Daily Mail, says that General Azcarra, Minister of War, whose health has been shattered with overwork, has risen from a bed of sickness in order to direct the warlike preparations which are going forward with feverish haste in all of the arms and ammunition factories. By the middle of February all of the infantry of Spain will be armed with Mauser rifles. The Toledo factory is turning out 4,000 cartridges daily.

Diplomat Read Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—General Meredith Read died this morning.

JAPAN IS ACTIVE

Washington Legation Digs Up Hawaiian Documents.

ARE WORKING VERY QUIETLY

Liliuokalani Arrives in Boston and Talks.

Says Republic is Solid—Will Make Her Home in Brookline, Massachusetts.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The Commercial Advertiser's Washington correspondent says: The coming of ex-Queen Liliuokalani to this country promises interesting developments as regards the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. According to the interviews she gives out the ex-Queen favors the plan of uniting the two Republics. But this statement must be taken with a grain of salt. The truth is she anticipates some developments soon of more or less import to Hawaii and wants to be on hand to take advantage of them.

While Ministers Cooper and Hatch are making hopeful reports over the prospects of Hawaiian annexation, the Japanese Government is quietly preparing a coup d'etat for the proper time. It has been an open secret for some months past that the Mikado's Ministers have been very busy in "colonizing" Japanese in the young Republic of the Pacific. The meaning of this, in so many words, is that Japan herself wants some say in the matter, when it comes to voting for annexation. The fact is, his Ministers are very anxious to extend the Mikado's empire.

Within the past few weeks the Japanese Legation here has been very busy in collecting all the data possible bearing on the treaties and conventions between this country and Hawaii. They have visited the various committee-rooms of the Senate and secured copies of every Hawaiian document in existence. Indeed, it was the thoroughness of their quest that gave a clew to their intentions, and has caused so much comment in Congressional circles just now. The excitement over the Cuban question during the past few weeks gave them ample opportunity for conducting their investigations without attracting attention. The Japanese Legation has been particularly anxious to get all the information possible bearing on the relations of the young Republic with other countries. The Senate committee rooms and document rooms have been searched for data of every description, and already the Legation has acquired some valuable information. No expense or pains have been spared to secure everything in any way pertaining to Hawaii.

Liliuokalani's Journey.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 23.—Queen Liliuokalani arrived this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Eleanor Graham and children, Harvey and Annie, her maid and a male attendant. She left immediately over the Louisville & Nashville for the North.

JULIUS WAS THERE.

Liliuokalani Received by Friends in Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 25.—Liliuokalani arrived here at 9:30 p. m. from New York, and was met at the Park Square Station by William Lee of the firm of Lee & Shepard, and Mrs. Lee, Miss Lee, and the former Queen's old friend, Captain Julius A. Palmer.

"I did not come here to see President Cleveland, as has been reported," she said. "My visit is purely a private one. I have come to see the relatives of my dead husband."

It has been reported that the deposed Queen would go to England with the hope of enlisting the sympathy of Queen Victoria in her effort to regain the Hawaiian throne. This, she said, was not true. She declared that when her visit in this country is at end she will return to Hawaii.

"Do you believe Hawaii will be annexed to the United States?" asked a reporter.

"I have nothing to say on the subject," was her answer. Asked her opinion of President Cleveland's course on the Hawaiian question, she shrugged her shoulders and gave an evasive answer. She was equally reticent when asked what she thought of President Dole's Government, but she did venture the opinion that the Republic was a permanent institution.

LILIUOKALANI LEAVES BOSTON.

House to be Furnished for Her Use at Brookline.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 25.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has gone to Brookline and will occupy a house at Coolidge's corner, near the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lee, for an indefinite period.